

Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10, 1880.

Democrats and the Soldiers.

The Republicans can hardly afford to raise any question that will lead to an examination into the willingness of the Democratic Congress to measure out the fullest justice and liberality to the Union soldiers. A glance at the record will show that the House of the Forty-fourth Congress, by a vote of 141 to 46, passed the bill equalizing bounties—Garfield dodging—and that the Republican Senate killed it by indefinite postponement. It was the same Democratic House which extended the time for filing claims for additional bounty from Jan. 20, 1875, to July 1, 1880. It was the same Democratic House which put that gallant Union soldier from Ohio, Gen. A. V. Rice, into the direction of the general bill providing for arrears of pensions, which was strenuously opposed by Garfield and other Republican leaders on the floor. When the bill finally passed the Democratic House by Democratic votes, it was given its quietus in the Republican Senate. On June 19, 1878, another Democratic House passed another arrears of pensions bill, and though it was refused to restore to its privileges old soldiers of the war of 1812, who had served in the rebel army, it was passed by Democratic votes and only passed the Senate after a desperate Republican effort to defeat or postpone it. The Democratic House, with rare promptness, appropriated the money required to carry it out, and declared the meaning of the statute to be the grant also of "pensions on account of soldiers who were enlisted or drafted for the service in the war of the rebellion, but died or incurred disability from a cause originating after the cessation of hostilities and before being mustered out."

When the war broke out there were in the South some old soldiers of the war of 1812, who were on the pension rolls, and they were at once struck off. From the nature of the case, forty-eight years after their service, they could not have been very active in the rebellion. Be that as it may, in 1876, sixty-four years after their original service in the war against England, it was proposed to restore their pension; not to them, nor to pay them for the time during the continuance of the rebellion, but to their widows and orphans. That humane and patriotic proposition was opposed by the Republicans, Garfield's name leading all the rest. The Democratic House passed it, the Republican Senate killed it. It was finally passed in the next Congress, only twenty Republicans daring to vote against it, Garfield dodging again.

It was a Democratic House which upon the petition of many soldiers passed a bill to protect them from sharks and sharpers by making their land warrants real instead of personal property. A Republican Senate smothered the bill.

It was a Democratic House, with the "Confederate brigadiers" in it, which gave mained soldiers the right to an artificial limb every five years at the public expense, passing the bill against the efforts of Republican senators to enaculate it of its most vital provisions.

It was a Democratic House which originated the bill increasing the pensions of soldiers who had lost both arms, both feet and both eyes from \$30 to \$72 per month, and increasing the pensions of soldiers who had lost their leg at the hip joint.

The Democratic House passed and the Republican Senate killed the bill to give soldiers who had lost the use of the knee or elbow joint \$24 a month, and the bill to increase the pensions of those who had lost an arm or a foot from \$24 to \$36 per month.

It was a Democratic House which originated the bill to protect pensioners by limiting the charges of claim agents to ten dollars. It was a Republican Congress which passed statute No. 1754, directing that wounded soldiers should be preferred in civil appointments, but it was so shamefully disregarded that only when a Democratic House came in was a bill passed directing fine and imprisonment for those who failed to obey it. The Republican Senate killed the bill. It was the Democratic House, under the leadership of a Democratic Union soldier, who lost a leg in the war, which repealed the law by a Republican Congress that had stricken from the pension roll every wounded, armless or legless soldier who had obtained civil employment under the government.

It was a Democratic House that wanted to direct that wounded soldiers should be selected as pension agents. The Republican Senate hemmed and hawed until the matter failed. It was on this occasion that Senator Ingalls, Republican of Kansas, was moved to say:

At the other end of the capitol a House which is frequently alluded to as the House of the Confederate Trajectories. They have no constitutional scruples about declaring that Union soldiers shall admit to the pension agencies of this country. The men who have served in the rebel army, and have had their disabilities removed and have come to Congress, pass a section to a bill expressly declaring that the powers and duties of those offices shall be exercised by disabled, wounded and honorably discharged Union soldiers. But when the bill came to the Senate, a portion of the gentlemen of that faith and a portion of the gentlemen of the opposite political faith, come together in a body that is ostensibly Republican, and find a great many constitutional scruples about the power of the executive to appoint Union soldiers to office.

The Senate, nominally Republican, attacks a section that comes from the House, actually Democratic. That body, controlled very largely by the sentiment known as the Confederate during the war, have sent to us an open, manly declaration that the duties of these offices shall be discharged by wounded and disabled Union soldiers.

If Democrats and Confederates, as they are called by the public press, can find no constitutional difficulty about this matter, it seems to me that we ought not to be particularly troubled upon the point. See Record, May 6, 1878, part 4, 45th Cong., 2d sess.

This is a record which cannot be gained. Our Republican contemporaries who tackle it will find that they gnaw a file. It has only been a few months since they were assailing a Democratic Congress for lavishly voting away money on the equalization of bounties and pen-

sion arrangements. They dare make no appeal to the record now to prove that the Democracy have not been fair and eminently liberal with the Union soldiers. We challenge them to dispute the foregoing.

His Hair Hung on the Fence.

An incident has just occurred in the Indiana campaign which has greatly disconcerted the Republicans, and over which the Democrats are very much animated and encouraged. In a speech the other night Mr. Hendricks—whose good opinion of Garfield the Republicans have been gleefully republishing—bitterly arraigned the DeGolyer statesman for his part in the electoral fraud. Mr. Hendricks said it was peculiarly disreputable because Garfield, alone of the "visiting statesmen," dared to sit as a jurymen on the case which he had prejudged and the evidence in which he had helped to doctor. He further charged that Garfield while in New Orleans took charge of the returns from West Feliciana parish, and "in one of the inner rooms of Packard's custom house," manipulated the returns and prepared affidavits and interrogatories to make out a case. The Indianapolis Journal, the organ of its party, edited by the chairman of the state central committee, a neighbor of Mr. Hendricks, assailed his declaration as unwarrantable and untrue, and said if it could be substantiated Garfield "would be disgraced."

Thus challenged in an issue of veracity, Mr. Hendricks warmed to his work. Though not booked to speak in Indianapolis that night, he sought and was cheerfully accorded the opportunity, and such a flaying as he gave Garfield no Christian statesman has received in this year of grace. He cited the testimony given before the committee investigating the electoral fraud, page by page, and he demonstrated from Garfield's own admission the truth of the accusation which he had made against him. First Garfield swore that, in the distribution of the testimony relating to the contested parishes, "I took West Feliciana." Then, "I occupied a room in the custom house in the corner of the building;" "there was nobody in the inner room but myself;" "there he swore that he examined the evidence in the case, as if he were a lawyer, and then he says—not finding their evidence strong enough—

I draughted some interrogatories to draw out more fully from some of the witnesses the testimony which they had given rather in brief, and some of the interrogatories which subsequently were appended to the testimony of these witnesses.

He admitted that he talked with Geo. Swayzee and fixed up interrogatories to draw out his evidence, and so he did in the case of Amy Mitchell, and she answered these interrogatories to suit, but in her testimony before the same committee she afterwards herself swore that there was no talk in the statement given in response to Garfield's interrogatories. In answer to a question propounded by ex-Gov. Cox, of Ohio, who is a Republican, Amy Mitchell said that every statement contained in the affidavit was false; that she did not say anything because she knew it, and said what they told her to say. Her testimony also showed that she had been trained in the custom house to testify before the committee. On his way home Garfield prepared a brief in behalf of the Republican side of the case, based on the perjured testimony he had helped to fix up; all the time knowing, as he testified, that "if nothing but the face of the returns was to be considered, and if every vote sent up was to be treated as a legal vote, Mr. Tilden was ahead;" "and if every vote sent up was a legal vote, and some more Republican votes were not found, it was very clear that the state had gone for Nicholls and Tilden."

And yet this man who had prejudged the case, who had been a lawyer in it, who had helped to fabricate it, had the shameless effrontery to take a seat in the jury box and swear that he would try it fairly. And after he had argued that the electoral commission, if appointed, must go behind the face of the returns, he voted not to go behind these which he knew would be found to be rotten and fraudulent.

It is no wonder that the Indianapolis paper which had challenged Hendricks to his proof failed next morning to publish a word of it or a line of editorial comment on his speech, which proved Garfield's "disgrace" beyond a peradventure.

The New Era consistently advocates the fumigation of "the robber's cave" of Republican politicians in Philadelphia, and quite bravely attacks Mr. Quay and the "miserable bill" which he had passed to enrich the politicians of his stripe and to furnish a campaign fund for his party, against the protests of "almost the entire press of the commonwealth." The New Era will of course not fail to remind its readers that the candidate of its party in this city for the Legislature, Mr. Demuth, is instructed to vote for this same Quay for United States senator.

Does the New Era include among "the better class of men" whom it sees going to Harrisburg next winter, those who will go there fettered and padlocked in the chain gang that are instructed to vote for Quay?

The Potato Bugs Going Home. A curious sight in the counties of Passaic and Bergen, in New Jersey, is the migration of the potato bug. Meadow, wagon roads, and railroad swarms with these pests, all moving westward. In some places they are so thick upon the rails of the railroad as to impede travel of any up grade. Where obstacles are met they turn out of their way. Great numbers are destroyed by the feet of travellers and the wheels of moving trains, but the gaps thus made are soon filled. On the coming of cold weather they immediately go into the ground. A lady in Hackensack avers that she swept up a peck at one time in her front hall. They are a plague in that section, creeping into houses and entering all rooms.

Fourteen hundred persons have been vaccinated in Troy, N. Y., since Tuesday, and the number of small-pox cases has diminished to 35. The board of health has ordered the construction of several new sewers.

MINOR TOPICS.

PARDEE hall, the scientific building at Lafayette college, Easton, has been rebuilt handsomer, better and to be better equipped than ever. About the middle of November, after the election excitement has subsided, it will be rededicated with impressive exercises. The new hall is practically fire proof.

COLONEL ROBERT G. INGERSOLL has returned from his trip to New England, during which he made several campaign speeches. He says he will make one of a thousand persons who will give two thousand dollars each toward carrying the election for Garfield and Arthur. He seems to think it will take several hogheads to carry it through.

In the first delivery of his public lecture Dr. Tanner, the fasting man, especially denounced Dr. Hammond and reviewed the controversy between them. He advocated fasting for all inflammatory diseases and especially for dyspepsia and rheumatism, and said that to establish that system for the benefit of science he was willing to again undergo his arduous task.

REBEL outrages are numerous reported from the Confederate county of Berks, in this secession state of Pennsylvania which Hancock tried to carry over to the rebels at Gettysburg. In Reading, on Wednesday three attempts were made to burn American flags. The flags were suspended across the street with Hancock's name on them, and the attempt to burn them was made by Republican paraders.

THE Tribune estimates the Republican majority in Vermont at 25,000. At the September elections in 1876 the majority was 23,837. This year has been an increased vote this year of 5,000, of which it seems that the Democrats got 3,837 and the Republicans 1,163. That rate of increase will carry every Northern state for Hancock, except Iowa, Kansas, Vermont and Minnesota. Next?

The great Pan-Presbyterian council, to meet in Philadelphia on the 23d inst., is not a denominational body, but includes representatives of all denominations who have the Presbyterian over against the episcopal form of church government. There is a very large representation from abroad, many of the members being already there. Among the lay Presbyterian delegates from this country will be Judge Strong, Senator Ferry, Gen. McClellan and Stanley Matthews. The Reformed church will be largely represented, the delegates including Rev. John W. Nevins, D. D., LL. D., Lancaster; Rev. John H. A. Bomberger, D. D., Collegeville; Rev. Thomas G. Apple, D. D., Lancaster; Rev. Franklin W. Kremer, D. D., Lebanon.

THE Republicans are distributing here a pretended fac-simile of an application of Robert Hanna, of South Carolina and late of the C. S. A., for a pension. We have no doubt he would be glad to have it. As he is an ignorant man who can't write and has to make his mark, he knows not that the constitution forever prevents such pensions being granted. No Congress could if it would; no Democratic Congress would if it could; in case of Garfield's election, possibly Longstreet and Mosby, and Settle and Holden would get themselves pensioned. Like as not the application is a forgery, like the naturalization papers which Cam Mullenberg swore that he and Johnson made in the latter's lack office; or a fabrication like the tax receipts made in the back rooms of the Examiner building some years ago.

CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT WALKER says that the census gains in the South over 1870, are easily accounted for. That census was very badly taken and the South was grossly misrepresented. Its return was run low to rob it of its due apportionment and by incompetent takers. Of his last work Supt. Walker says: "The Republican papers have been making a great deal of noise about what they call fraud in the enumeration, but they advance nothing tangible in support of such an assertion. They base all statements simply on the discrepancy between the censuses of 1870 and 1880 in certain localities specified in South Carolina and Mississippi. In some counties the increase in population is seventy-five, one hundred, and even one hundred and fifty per centum over the figures given in 1870. This by no means proves, however, that the enumeration just taken has been fraudulent. My critics have failed to show a single name wrongfully placed on the lists."

PERSONAL.

Mrs. LANGTRY thinks she has been on free exhibition long enough and wants to go on the stage.

NEIL BURGESS, the actor, was married the other day to Miss Stoddard at San Francisco.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER visited the New England fair at Worcester, Mass., yesterday, and delivered an address.

BLANCHE CHAPMAN is with the Ford-Denham combination who appear in "Pranks" at Fulton opera house next Wednesday. She is a great favorite here.

FRANCIS WATLAND, of Yale college, was elected president of the American Science association, at Saratoga, last evening.

There is a rumor that MONTGOMERY BLAIR may become the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth Maryland district, now represented by Milton G. Urner, Republican.

A rumor has been on the "street" for a few days to the effect that General GRANT is to be president of the Western Union telegraph company. Dr. Norvin Green is said to be dissatisfied and about to resign.

MISS CONQUEST was hurt by a fall on the stage at Wallace's theatre, New York, on Wednesday night, while performing the part of the Flying Fairy in "Grim Goblins." It is asserted that she will be out again in a few days.

Governor McLELLAN has been elected president of the New York underground railway company. The executive committee was composed of General McClellan, Andrew Gilsey, Hugh J. Jewett, Mr. Sewall, and E. A. Quintard.

RUFUS E. SHAPLEY, who was mentioned as a likely candidate in place of Mr. Graham, stated for the Republican nomination of district attorney in Philadelphia, says: "I am not a candidate for the

office of district attorney, or for any other office; and no one had authority to register my name as a candidate."

The local political contest on the part of the Republicans in Philadelphia has assumed an interesting phase. The McMANES wing of the party has left no stone unturned that would tend to cripple the Quay and Lane factions, and in retaliation the Lane comes from Harrisburg that the Cameron men in the next Legislature will seek to have some law enacted which will reduce the fees of the delinquent tax collector, or consolidate the office with that of the receiver of taxes.

As propos of milliners' and dressmakers' bills, there is an anecdote told that, when Mme. EMILE DE GIRARDIN entered her box at the theatre Francaise on the night of the first performance of "Hernani," her beauty and the graceful elegance of her costume caused her to be greeted by the audience with a triple round of applause. He dress was a simple robe of white woollen muslin with a blue sash and the cost of the whole was twenty-eight francs.

In New York, yesterday, Miss VIENNA DEMOREST, daughter of W. Jennings and Mme. Demorest, was married to Dr. Gano, by the pastor of the church of the Strangers, the Rev. Dr. C. F. Deems. The wedding was very quiet, but the presents were magnificent and the upholstery superb. The Demorests have filled their parlor and solid silver was the order of the presents. Mr. Demorest's presents to his daughter consist of a handsome brown stone house and a magnificent pair of diamond solitaire ear-rings.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

The returns of the San Francisco charter election complete stand as follows: For adoption 1,415; against 19,207.

Baseball: At Troy—Troy, 9; Providence, 1. At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Cleveland, 3. At Buffalo—Buffalo, 3; Cincinnati, 6.

On Wednesday night a backboard of the Peecs mail was stopped by three men, near Anton Chico, and the mail bags rifled. There was nothing very valuable in the mails.

Dan Camery and Sam Shields yesterday detected several counterfeit dollars with west of Hannibal, Mo. too soon after blast and while a vacuum still existed. They were dead when taken out.

A fire at Paducah, Ky., destroyed Saganfelter & Reed's three-story brick building and Viser's building in the rear, together with the long-story of tobacco, involving a loss of \$15,000.

The Grand Army demonstration at Chicopee, Mass., yesterday was a very imposing affair. It was participated in by the Springfield, Chicopee, Holyoke and Westfield posts, and by various military companies and other organizations.

In New Haven yesterday a battery gun was tested that fired 12,828 shots in one minute. It was invented by Myron Colney, and Dr. J. H. McLean, of St. Louis, furnished the \$15,000 that was necessary to make the terrible weapon. The gun is called a "peacemaker."

The official figures, as compiled at the census office, of the population of the District of Columbia are as follows: Total, 177,638, of which 83,394 are males and 94,244 females; 118,236 are whites and 39,402 colored; 160,327 are native and 17,311 are foreign born.

Cotton crop reports were made from Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama yesterday. All make mention of damage from the recent rains, the weather being less favorable than in August last year. Rust injured the crop in Florida and Georgia also.

Kate Friedman, a woman often in the police court for petty offenses, was fouled on a street in Columbus, O., with her throat cut. A young man named Teal, who was seen with her on Wednesday night, has been arrested, charged with the murder. A bloody handkerchief was found in his possession.

Charles Miller, of Cincinnati, who attempted to commit suicide just as the police were about to arrest him for forging his father's name to two checks, has recovered. He was discharged, his father taking up the checks and saying he had hereunto the guilty of murder in the first degree. His son to sign his name to similar documents.

At the Gilsey house, New York, last evening, Frank McLaughlin, a school teacher, was taking out a piece of baggage when the elevator started upward without warning. His head was caught between the ceiling and the floor above. His neck was broken. The elevator boy heard a stifled cry and reversed the motion. McLaughlin fell to the floor dead.

James T. DeJarnette, on trial at Danville, Va., for murdering his sister in consequence of her leading a life of shame, was acquitted of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation to mercy. The jury was out for four and a half hours. A motion for a new trial was entered, and if this is denied, the case will be taken to the court of appeals.

The New York express train on the Boston & Montreal road met with an accident on Rum Hill bridge, a mile below Bath, N. H., caused by a defective brake. A car containing seven passengers was overturned down a steep embankment, but those within escaped with slight bruises, except one man who had a leg broken.

The value of the imported merchandise for the month of June last was \$60,514,563; same month last year, \$38,890,451; corresponding months ended June 30, 1880, \$66,924,774. The value of exported merchandise for June, 1880, was \$70,908,429; same month of 1879, \$44,373,684; same month ended June 30, 1880, \$62,936,453; same period of 1879, \$638,340,790.

The police found Joe Emmet, the actor, "drunk again" on the streets of New York yesterday. His hat was crushed and his fine broadcloth suit was drenched with mud. His hair was matted, his face unshaven and his eyes bloodshot. He clutched the iron railing to steady himself, and gazed with a silly leer at Justice Wandell, who remained him until he was sober. Mr. Emmet's son was in court and he requested this to be done.

Agent John D. Miles, of the Cheyenne agency, Indian territory, has arrived in Carlisle, with some of the chiefs and 40 Indian pupils for the training school. The chiefs have been instructed in English and long been in friendship with the whites. They are, Little Raven, head chief of the Arapahoes, Left Hand, Arapahoe and Yellow Bear. Of the Cheyennes, Big Horse, Mad Wolf, Bob Tail, Man on Cloud, and Robert Bent, interpreter. They will stay several days at the school, as they are among the most earnest advocates of education and civilization, and have been for months looking forward to their visit East.

Off the Track.

A passenger train on the Indianapolis & St. Louis railroad was thrown from the track, four miles west of Terre Haute, yesterday morning, by the removal of a rail. Four conductors were thrown into a ditch. The conductor, George Norris, was killed, but the passengers escaped injury. A bridge crossed a deep ravine close to the spot, and one car went to the verge of the abyss. Search is being made for the criminals suspected of removing the rail.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Which Tell the Drift of Political Opinion. Another rumored Hancock club has been formed in New York. You may not compare them with me. I can't let you do that." But this only shows that, as Mrs. Malaprop remarked, "Comparisons are odorous."

An expectation country still will be as adding," hold on, Sherman; you may compare them with yourself, you may not compare them with me. I can't let you do that." But this only shows that, as Mrs. Malaprop remarked, "Comparisons are odorous."

Upwards of forty Germans of Tell City, Ind., have pronounced for Hancock. They voted for Hayes but "can't go Returning Board Jim."

Mr. John R. Buchtel, a prominent iron and coal man, and a Grant elector in 1872, presided at a Hancock and English meeting at Nelsonville, Ohio, on Wednesday evening.

John A. McClernand, a Democrat of Illinois, left a seat in Congress to fight the battles for the Union and the constitution. General James A. Garfield left the army in the midst of the war to take a seat in Congress.

In Kalamazoo, Mich., a hot-bed of Republicanism, among the members of a Hancock club twenty-two are former Republicans and two of them colored men. Similar intelligence comes from every part of the Peninsula state.

The Republicans are rejoicing greatly because with all their bullying, bull-dozing and buying they have come out of Vermont with their old majority. A negro went to a horse race and on his return was asked how he came out. He said he had got off even. He lost a dollar and stole a jack knife.

Gen. Jas. M. Palmer on Garfield. "In one of my speeches I said, in speaking of General Garfield, 'that in October, 1863, after our army was checked at Chickamauga and had fallen back to Chattanooga and was confronted at all points south of the Tennessee river by the rebel army under General Bragg; when our lines of communication were strangled and provisions were so actually reduced, that it was apparent that nothing was left for us but a disastrous retreat or a bloody battle with our enemy in position, General Garfield left us and quit the army. He had the legal right to abandon the beleaguered army, but his conduct demonstrated that he was without soldierly instincts or sympathies.'"

Governor Palmer also mentions the singular fact that General Garfield consented to abandon the command of troops in the field, with his own regiment included, and accepted the very staff position which he held in 1863, and when he left the army in October of that year.

The Carlisle Volunteers say: "Forgeries in the politics of this county against Mr. B. have been going on since 1874. In 1874, when he ran for district attorney, on the eve of the election, about one hundred base and malicious forged letters were issued and sent to persons in the county whom it was supposed they would influence. These forgeries were of two kinds, and signed just as in this case, and were boldly sent through the mails. In 1878, in his contest for Congress, a forged telegram was sent from Newville, bearing his forged signature, and circulated broadcast through the county, and a fraudulent strong hold. That this letter is a forgery in proof by Mr. Beltzhoover's solemn and unequivocal testimony, by the dishonest and fraudulent conduct of those who pretend to have the letter, in refusing to show it or give the name of the person to whom it is written, by all the letters and speeches and tenor from that of Mr. B. in all other matters in which he is believed to be discreet and cautious, and by all the circumstances of the case."

When the political complexion of the two houses of Congress changed, the Republicans howled themselves hoarse about the discharged of crippled soldiers. But when the facts came to be known it was found that all the Republican crippled soldier in office had been retained. It seems, however, that the Republican authorities of this commonwealth have less regard for the soldier, as the following facts will show: D. A. Whitesell, of Easton, enlisted as a private in the Fifth United States artillery in September, 1861, when not quite eighteen years of age. He was shortly after promoted to sergeant. He was in every battle in which his regiment was engaged. At Gettysburg he fought under Hancock, and about an hour before the battle ceased, on the 3d of July, 1863, he was severely wounded and lost a leg. His name had already been mentioned for promotion to lieutenant, which was the endorsement of Major General Seymour. The loss of his limb necessitated a discharge, and the commission did not issue. When Sergeant Whitesell was discharged, his papers bore the rare endorsement, "Committed to the hospital, the highest grade, showing he had not received a black mark during his whole term of service. His was the maximum record of a soldier. When a Democratic auditor general and state treasurer demanded the discharge of Whitesell, he pointed for complicity in the riot bribery cases, Sergeant Whitesell was appointed to the vacancy. The complexion of the board was politically changed last spring by the induction into office of the new Democratic administration. Butler, and the result was the prompt dismissal of this crippled soldier to make room for a Republican partisan. The governor and state treasurer testify over their own signatures to the faithfulness of Sergeant Whitesell, and yet they refused to issue a discharge only for political reasons that he was dismissed.

This will serve to show that Republicans have no use for the soldier as far as his vote. The officers against a "soldier's vote" were the rear during the war, but now they are at front and the soldier is in the rear where the leaders are determined to keep him unless he was a political brigadier and votes Republican ticket. Longstreet and Mosby got fat office because they have become Republicans, but men like Sergeant Whitesell who were crippled in fighting Longstreet and Mosby, are turned out of office because they refuse to abandon their principles.

Wrote Paragons. The monument to the memory of the late Oakes Ames will cost about \$80,000. General Garfield ought to contribute about \$329 towards making up this amount, but as he might want to "go as a loan" he will not be asked to contribute.

Under the policy adopted by Democratic Congress, the rate of internal revenue taxes has been reduced; the total revenues have been increased \$49,505,000; the pension payments to Union soldiers and their families have been increased \$27,320,000; and yet there has been a reduction in the gross annual expenditures of \$5,650,000.

The Abend Post, a daily German paper published in Cincinnati, has in past years been a powerful ally of the Republican party by virtue of its immense circulation throughout Ohio and the Western states generally. It has now declared for Hancock and English for the very suggestive reason that it "cannot conscientiously support nominees of the bad character of Garfield and Arthur." The outlook in Ohio does not grow reassuring, Mr. Jewell.

Even his opponents must admire Secretary Sherman's readiness to stand by his Republican returning board friends. He has never fallen from the time he returned from New Orleans, and the current at that time an amusing story was told of his zeal. He remarked to a very eminent citizen of Washington, "Sir, the members of the returning board are gentlemen; they are honorable men; they are as honest as I am; as honest as you are." Hold

on hold, on," cried the gentleman he was addressing, "hold on, Sherman; you may compare them with yourself, you may not compare them with me. I can't let you do that." But this only shows that, as Mrs. Malaprop remarked, "Comparisons are odorous."

"THE ROBBER'S CAVE."

Fattening Among the Ample Spoils. New Era.

The "infamous recorder's bill" once more turns up, after having enjoyed a considerable period of quiet, but it does not come before the people under a more favorable guise than it did several years ago, when Governor Hartman's signature made it operative. Our readers must remember how the New Era, along with almost the entire press of the commonwealth, denigrated the notorious bill. The Philadelphia papers were almost without exception fierce in their denunciation of it. It created an office, as was then believed, expressly to accommodate Parson and Quay, and its provisions were so carefully prepared, that under them a salary exceeding that of the president of the United States fell to the lot of the happy incumbent. According to the original programme, Quay was appointed to fatten upon the ample spoils of law office. The election of Governor Hoyt, however, opened a new field, and the man for whom the office was created came to an understanding with another noted politician, David H. Lane, who, under that agreement, whose provisions are pretty well known, has held the place ever since.

The people of Pennsylvania were correct in the views they formed of this miserable bill of the politicians. It has been a veritable robber's cave into which the hard earned money of the people has been poured in an unceasing stream, without benefit to themselves, the community or the state, but solely that one of the best workers in the party and a political laborer shall be able to feather his nest handsomely. But the people are suffering and are willing to be despoiled any longer through the medium of this legal chicanery. The last grand jury of Philadelphia county has taken up the matter and has spoken some plain but honest words concerning both it and the man who fills it. He has brought the matter to the attention of the court, and in its presentment describes the recorder's office as being "the revival of an almost forgotten office, increasing its sphere of jurisdiction, and creating an excessive and exorbitant salary for the sole purpose of putting the people's money into the private pockets of its incumbent, there being no need whatever for the office, the proper exercise of legislative duty calling instead for its prompt extinction."

As this office of recorder was instituted specially to reward political favorites, it may be no easy matter to secure its abolition, but we believe, on the whole, that a better and more useful office will be created next winter than those who so willingly lend themselves to do the bidding of their masters two years ago, and that if this matter is brought before them as this recommendation, the recorder's office of Philadelphia may soon be numbered among the things of the past—something which every honest man must ardently hope for.

STATE ITEMS.

The state homoeopathic medical society is in session in Easton.

W. H. Waters, aged 23, of Mercer, was struck and instantly killed by the Chicago express west on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Summit station.

The judges of the Pennsylvania state agricultural fair have partially completed their labors. It was decided yesterday to keep the fair open on Sunday.

Hon. John W. Ryan, of Schuylkill county, has informed the editor of the Pottsville Chronicle, that the story of his having complained to the congressional pension committee is false.

The sophomores and freshmen of Lafayette college had a "rush" last night, the former endeavoring to break up the latter's class meeting. The sophomores were whipped out and driven from the building. The affair, which consisted mainly in the ability to push the hardest, lasted some time. After it was over all one hook hands and adjourned.

Some of the candidates for the ephemerality of the pardon board at the next meeting will be A. W. Wickes, alias Johnson, the lawyer, and the late Congressman, and confidence man, Lewis C. Cernoni, alias Colonel Ralph Rollins, and partner of Rollins in the attempt, in March, 1876, to bind and gag Cashier Messersmith, of the Chambersburg bank, and plunder the bank \$90,000.

Henry Strahler, twenty-two years old, had an attack of insanity at his home, 1701 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, and procuring a razor, inflicted a deep gash in his throat. He was very violent in his conduct and a number of people made an unsuccessful attempt to restrain him. It became necessary to call in four policemen making nine persons in all, to attempt the task of subduing the violent man. He had become crazy in love with a young woman in Liverpool, who promised to marry him and come to the United States. She disappointed him and his insanity is attributed to chagrin.

Writing of His Own Robberies.

Henry Sherbahn, of Middletown, Pa., a writer for the Harrisburg Telegraph, has been taken to the penitentiary sentenced to a term of one year for larceny. For several months past Middletown had been greatly annoyed by midnight robberies, and no clue could be obtained to the perpetrators. All of these robberies were chronicled by Sherbahn in his newspaper correspondence, and his accounts were surprisingly accurate. A few weeks ago an account of a robbery at Middletown, appeared in the Independent over Sherbahn's signature, and the crime was discovered by the owner of the property until he had read of it in the paper and made an investigation. After that Sherbahn was suspected and watched. He was seen coming out of a store at an early hour and the proprietor discovered that it had been robbed. An account appeared in the paper and Sherbahn was at once arrested. He confessed his crimes before he was tried.

Florida Orange Crop Destroyed.

The recent gale which was so disastrous to shipping swept over Florida, stripping the orange groves of the nearly ripe fruit, and so widespread was the storm, that there is no doubt that the Florida orange crop will be the least productive of the season had been unusually productive, the fruit being entirely full grown, but was blown off the ground worthless. It was estimated that the yield would be about a million of boxes, and it is doubtful whether

there is enough left to make a shipment for the Northern market. The loss is estimated at \$1,500,000.

In Reply to Sherman.

At a Democratic meeting in Philadelphia the other night Speaker Randall made a brief but convincing reply to Secretary Sherman's pretense that Democratic success in the presidential election would involve the payment of Southern claims. In the first place Mr. Randall pointed out that the fourteenth amendment to the constitution, which the ex-Confederates quoted several times in answer to the stalwart outcry on this point, forbids the payment of all such claims in the most unequivocal terms. This amendment, said Mr. Randall, has been acquiesced in by all the people, "as if it were a law of God, and emphatically and sincerely accepted than by the people of the South."

In the second place Mr. Randall showed that the only Southern claims that have ever been seriously entertained are those which have been repudiated by